

FALL AND WINTER UNDERWEAR.

We always carried a store full of Goods.

This season is no exception. We are now full of well-selected goods of all kinds including the latest things in Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings, Biefield's Golf Skirts, the very latest styles, Women's Fancy Goods. The latest designs in corsets and kid gloves, in fact everything for comfort and service.

PRICES LOW GOOD GOODS, RIGHT TREATMENT.

Call and see us

SPAFFORD & COLE.

CLOAKS AND CAPES.

We are looking for a big Cloak trade this fall. We believe that people who appreciate stylish garments at close prices will leave their money with us. To simply say that our Cloaks are better than those shown elsewhere may not be very convincing. But when we show the garments the proof is strong enough. The new Fall Line can now be seen.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR IS A DECIDED SUCCESS

LARGE ATTENDANCE AND MANY INTERESTING EXHIBITS.

The Race Program Filled and is a Big Drawing Card—All Classes of Exhibits are Exceptionally Good and Make a Display of the Products of Our Soil—Rain Causes Postponement.

The fifth annual fair of the Oneida County Agricultural Society did open very auspiciously for the Association, although Monday, entry day, was pleasant and not too warm. Tuesday morning dawned dark and damp and rain fell almost the entire forenoon, necessitating a postponement of the races scheduled for that day, the 221 pace, 225 trot, and 220 pace, 218 trot, to the day following, Wednesday.

The agricultural displays this year are numerous and the extension to the main building, which was added this summer, came into good play. There is quite a change in the appearance of things for the better, a general cleaning up having taken place during the summer months and the result is plainly evident to fair visitors this year.

The main building displays particularly those of Peers & Co., clothing and gent's furnishing goods, Booth & Co., sewing machines, pianos, organs, etc. B. L. Hurr, fancy groceries, baked goods, etc., a display of birch bark novelties, a cut flower exhibit, a large case of pies, cakes and other home made baked goods. The space devoted to the display of fancy needlework, etc., is well filled and the exhibits certainly cannot help but prove interesting to the crowds. Nearly everything imaginable in fancy work is shown, some of the patterns representing weeks of careful and painstaking labor. A fine lot of counterpanes and quilts are displayed and the showing reflects great credit upon the deft fingers of the women of the county. The display of paintings is not as large as it has been in former years.

The agricultural display is, as usual, away up to the top notch. It is doubtful if a better showing can be found anywhere. One very hand-mammot specimen of the earth's fruit are to be seen, giant stalks of corn heavily laden with ears, huge cabbages, pumpkins, squash, beets, mangels, wurzels, both musk and watermelons, onions, cucumbers, tomatoes and about everything that can be grown anywhere in Northern Wisconsin. The showing made in white flint and yellow corn is considerable of a revelation to skeptics who have held the idea that the corn would not ripen here. The samples shown are as fine as one often sees and one exhibitor stated that his display had been ripe for two weeks. A. S. Pierce has a corn stalk on display in the agricultural building that is certainly one of the tallest that ever happened. It grew on Mr. Pierce's land here in the city and measures thirteen feet in height. The top of the stalk reaches nearly to the roof of the building. H. W. Towne also displays some heavily loaded stalks of corn which measure eleven feet in height. There is one lot of six heads of cabbage shown that weigh 15 pounds. There is also an exhibit of hops, wheat, rye, black and white oats, etc. The exhibits are many and varied.

The display in the poultry building is very good, many different varieties of chicks and fowls being represented. A pair of long eared brown rabbits attract considerable attention in this quarter.

The showing in the live stock department is interesting and some fine specimens are to be seen. John Hess has the largest display of cattle.

There is the usual line up of side issues in the way of cane and doll racks, and tented attractions for the stomach and eye, a shooting gallery, a large wildling with organ accompaniment, and minor openings for cash outlay.

The racing program, as usual, is the drawing card and the buses and hacks are kept busy taking loads of people out to the grounds.

The entries for yesterday's events in the 240 pace were Mark Range, Minnie G., Emma Mack. In the 220 pace: Silver Leaf, Jno. Logan, Ray's Pacer, Lady Wilkes, Lawrence.

The result of the races was as follows:

240 PACE, 225 TROT.

Mark Range.....[2:22]
Minnie G.....[1:11]
Emma Mack.....[5:33]
Time 2:27, 2:25, 2:21.

220 PACE, 218 TROT.

Lady Wilkes.....[1:12]
Lawrence.....[1:11]
Silver Leaf.....[3:11]
Ray's Pacer.....[1:23]
Time 2:24, 2:21, 2:25, 2:20.

RUNNING RACE.

F. H. McNutt.....[1:11]
Golden Rod.....[2:23]
Miss Irene.....[3:2]
Time 2:25, 51 seconds.

The program today will be a Farmer's race, 1/2 mile heats, for a purse of \$50.00, a gentleman's road race for a purse of \$50.00 and a running race, 1/2 mile heats, best two in three for a \$50.00 purse. Bicycle races will also come off as follows:

One mile novice bicycle race—1st prize \$10, 2nd \$5, 3rd \$1.
One mile open—1st prize \$25, 2nd \$10, 3rd \$5.

Two mile handicap—1st prize \$15, 2nd \$7, 3rd \$1, fourth \$2.
One half mile, boys, sixteen years

or under—1st prize \$5, 2nd \$3, 3rd \$2.

The last days events which will come off Friday, weather permitting, will be the most interesting of the fair. The heavy purse offered in the free-for-all will make this race an exciting one. In the 225 pace the following entries are scheduled: Lady Wilkes, Mark Range, Minnie G., Voltaire, Freida. In the free-for-all line up three horses will go in to win—O. W. McWilton, Kirby. The purses are as follows for both races.

225 pace: 221 trot.....\$225
Free for all.....\$400
Running race.....\$400

Trotting races are under the rules of the American Trotting association and bicycle races under the rules of the National Racing association.

MUNICIPAL COURT CASES.

Judge Brown Busy this Week. Administrator Justice to Offenders.—E. O. Brown's Bicycle Recovered.

Business in Judge Brown's court has been rushing this past week, offenders being plenty for some reason or other. The watch thief was again in evidence, and received his medicine, as did also the young man who was found in possession of E. O. Brown's wheel. The case against Wm. Taylor, charged with stealing a watch from John Moran, on Sept. 8, was brought up Monday, but was adjourned until the day following. The judge found the defendant guilty of the charge preferred and sentenced him to three months confinement in the county jail.

The case of the State vs. Frank Smith and George Williams charged with robbing the store of Henry Drensen, at Menomonie, May 28, was brought up Tuesday and was adjourned for two weeks. It will come off Sept. 25. The men were taken in charge by Sheriff Wismer at Milwaukee last week as they were leaving the house of correction, where each had served a ninety days sentence for carrying concealed weapons. Four revolvers were found on the men who were identified as having been in Menomonie on the day the robbery was committed. Four revolvers were taken from the Drensen saloon together with \$15.00 in money. The revolvers found on the men were not the ones taken from the Menomonie saloon however, as Mr. Drensen could not identify them.

The Columbia bicycle recently stolen from E. O. Brown was recovered Sunday at the fair grounds. It was in the possession of Wm. Walters and had been newly enamelled. Walters was immediately taken in charge. He claimed he had purchased the wheel and not liking the color (black) had changed it to suit his fancy. He was bound over in \$25.00 bonds for trial at the next term of the Circuit Court.

An Enjoyable Event.

Dr. and Mrs. Packard very pleasantly entertained about twenty young ladies and gentlemen at a dinner party Tuesday night in honor of Mrs. Packard's friend, Miss Ada Cartwright, of Oregon, Illinois. The dinner hour was set at 7 o'clock and from that time until the near approach of morning the house was the scene of enjoyment and gaiety. After the dinner, which was served in most appetizing courses, the gentlemen were introduced to choice cigars and a half hour was spent in smoking. Amusements, music and dancing occupied the balance of the evening. Those present were:

Inez Van Fassel, Sara Sanderson, Ethel LaSelle, Mary Gray, Jennie Barnes, Bessie Miller, Helen Alban, Anna LaSelle, E. Meiklejohn, D. F. Recker, R. J. LaSelle, Sam Higgins, Roy Dorr, Leslie Beers, Ralph Brown, R. Jackson, E. D. Sterling, J. C. Teal.

A Big Contract.

Chas. Hodgdon was at Oshkosh the latter part of last week on business connected with the lumber industry. He secured the contract for cutting 20,000,000 feet of pine for the Menasha Woodmen Co. while there, 5,000,000 will be put in this winter. The timber lies in the vicinity of Star Lake. Mr. Hodgdon is an experienced man in the lumber business, having served the Oshkosh Log & Lumber Co. in the capacity of outside superintendent for several years past. The contract is a large one and will require some years to fill. After this winter work will be pushed in the camps winter and summer. Work on the camps will begin next week.

A 4000 Mile Trip.

Miss Media Hess, of Marsh, Turkey, arrived here Saturday for a visit with her brother John Hess, of the town of Pelican. Miss Hess has been a resident of Turkey for the past seven years, having gone there from Ann Arbor, Mich., where she attended college. She has many striking experiences to relate and the New North will try next week to portray some of the scenes through which the lady has passed. Her experiences do not belie the published reports of Turkish atrocities. Miss Hess visited Rome, Jerusalem and many other historical cities upon her journey home.

Hermansville, Mich., in Flames.

A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Marinette Monday states that fire was raging in Hermansville, Mich., and that the mills of the Wisconsin Land and Lumber Co., were burning. Hermansville is on the Northwestern line on the Menominee Range Division. The late Philletus Sawyer was heavily interested in the mills there.

M. E. MONSELL WRITES FROM ANADARKO, OK.

RHINELANDERITE NOW IN THE SERVICE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT.

A Large Amount of Land to Be Open

Settlement in the Southern Territory seen in Washington is that of Mrs. A Good Country, in Which a Living Easily Made—May Take Surveying European courts, so says The Louisville

The following interesting and constructive letter was recently received from M. E. Monsell, now in Anadarko, Oklahoma, at the head of a party of surveyors who are employed by the government fixing the allotments for the Indians. The information imparted by Mr. Monsell will doubtless be eagerly snapped up by many of our readers as very interesting and of great value.

I have been here since July and have just about got located as to work. We are taking up of a pretty big job—137 township miles square. It is what is known as the Kansas Comanche & Apache reservation. It is about 25 miles long, north and south, 22 miles east and west, and extends south from the old Fort Cobb boundary line and west to the Red River, and east to the 95th parallel meridian west of Greenwich. It is generally well watered with streams and quite a number of Indians and squawmen have good wells. Some of the water however is pretty well tainted with gypsum, a kind of alkali. It goes hard on a fellow from the north who is used to soft water and lots of iron, for a few days, but then it goes off and you do not notice it. We all went to dipping a little with sulphur, salts and cream of tartar, and it was hardly no time before we were all right. The first few days the heat bothered me a little as I struck here in a wet time, and until the surface water all ran off and the air got clear of the moisture I thought I would smother, but now the air is clear and a nice breeze from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m. makes it all right. The nights are cool, and after 10 or 11 o'clock until 6 a. m. a blanket over you is not uncomfortable. The surface is generally rolling, with some cliffs of red clay and sand stone and a nice stretch of rolling prairie. The soil is of good quality red clay and clay loam, and grows corn, oats, wheat, millet, clover, Kafir corn, cane, cotton and all kinds of vegetables. The fruit here is just wonderful. I had some peaches that were 9 inches in circumference and the finest I ever saw. The timber is mostly post oak, jack oak, cottonwood, and along the banks of streams some elm and a dense growth of vines, briars and a sundowner weed. I don't think I ever saw a nicer country anywhere, and one fellow could make a living easier in. There will be about 2,500 Indians to make allotments of 160 acres each to, and then a reserve of 18,000 acres for pasture land. The balance will be open for settlers under the homestead law. There will be about 3,000 claims left for white folks. Any one 21 years of age and the head of a family is eligible.

It will be probably three months and possibly longer before the land will come into the market. The railroad fare is \$14.12 from Rhinelander to Anadarko and this is the headquarters and general agency of the nation. There is plenty of game here, such as quail, prairie chicken, duck, deer, etc. Snakes are very scarce, as far as I have seen, but there are a few I guess, but they don't bother.

There is the oldest lodge of Masons here in the territory, Anadarko No. 1, F. & A. M. They used to ride in here for 50 to 75 miles to attend meetings. I have not had chance to visit them yet, but intend to at their first meeting.

I have six men besides myself making plats and copying field notes, to make a new survey and show the Indians the true lines of their allotments. It may take a while to do the work and is no small job. I seem to be the only one that they want to shore ahead. In fact I have been the head of the working force so far and they seem to be satisfied. I will try and keep you posted while I am in the settlements. With kindest regards.

MORELAND E. MONSELL.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. J. G. Dunn Opens Up An Up-to-Date Millinery Store in the Jewell Building, Brown St.

A brand new stock of trimmed and untrimmed hats has been received and put on display in the Jewell building, Brown street, by Mrs. J. G. Dunn, who will, from now on, cater to the ladies of Rhinelander and vicinity with the latest creations in fall and winter headgear. The goods on display are all new and right from the city markets. A variety to suit everybody is in stock and the prices are within the reach of all. Mrs. Dunn has been in the millinery business here for years and has always been liberally patronized. She invites the ladies to call and see her line.

Political Activity.

Oneida county republicans will select their standard bearers for the present campaign in convention in this city next.

With the prospect of election if a place on the Republican ticket can be secured, there are of course more

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The Best Dairy In The Country

furnishes us with our butter and consequently it is high grade in every respect save price, which is almost as low as that usually paid for inferior butter. There's a know-how in making butter as in almost everything else—and our dairy people have the know-how as well as the purest and best of cream.

The Corner Grocery.

B. L. HURR, Prop.



All Women Know

That ordinary treatment fails to relieve painful periods.

They know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will and does and has, more than any other medicine.

Every woman knows about Mrs. Pinkham's medicine.

Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pinkham has cured.

But nine women out of ten put off getting this reliable remedy until their health is nearly wrecked by experiments or neglect!

Then they write to Mrs. Pinkham and she cures them, but of course it takes longer to do so. Don't delay getting help if you are sick.

She has helped a million women. Why not you?

A VAGRANT FROM BOSTON.

He Astonished a Bailiff by His High-Flown Language in Court.

Bailiff Kendig is recognized as something of a wit. The first prisoner to be subjected to the incoherent thrusts of the bailiff in the police court the other day was William Ross, says the Washington Times. The charge against him was vagrancy, and as he was arraigned Kendig said, sotto voce: "A rolling stone gathers no moss." He then added "that's a true saying." Much to the surprise and chagrin of Kendig, Ross replied without the faintest semblance of a smile:

"Why do you not quote that aphorism correctly? As we say it in Boston it is: 'Any petrified formation endowed with a rotary motion shows no affinity for the collection of lithogenous particles.'"

"That will do from you," said Kendig. "You are charged as a vag. Are you guilty or not guilty?"

Ross answered not guilty, but the evidence was against him. Policeman Gordon declared that he found Ross begging at the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station. Ross claimed that the only begging he did was to beg the police to release him. Judge Miller sent Ross to the workhouse for 60 days in default of bonds in the sum of \$20.

WILD DOUGLAS'S 300 350 SHOES

For Real Worth of \$3 and \$3.50
Compare with the lowest quality shoes
Having the lowest price and best quality
in the world, and a perfect system of
manufacture, the Wild Douglas shoe
is the only shoe that gives you
the most for the money. You
can't find a better shoe anywhere.
Take no substitutes! Look
for the Wild Douglas name on the
inside of the shoe. If you don't
see it, you are not getting a
Wild Douglas shoe. The shoe
is made of the best material,
and is guaranteed to last.
The shoe is made in
Boston, Mass.

Labar Saving Dessert.
Dissolve in hot water contents of a package of Libb's Jelly, set away in a cool place until wanted and you will have the most brilliant, pleasing jelly. The flavors are: lemon, orange, strawberry, raspberry, wild cherry and peach, or if a delicious wine or coffee jelly is desired, get "California" Jelly. Your grocer sells it.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't let your coat get wet. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm, buy the Fish Brand Slicker. It is made of a very strong, waterproof material, and is guaranteed to keep you dry. Write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

PRISONERS FOR THE...
LIVES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.
Rest, health, strength, and peace.
In time, will be restored.

TUCKER AND ROSE

By Chas. E. Brimblecom.

THE deputy assessor snatched the elastic band around his bulky book after duly setting forth therein the possessions of Tucker & Rose: "Real estate; a. e. 1/2 section 15, township 8 south, range 3 west, etc.; 53 acres orchard, 12 acres pasture and hay land, 65 acres timber land."

"Well, you ain't a goin' before dinner, so just set right down here," said Ezra Tucker, genially, and the tired official did not hesitate to accept a seat on the cool veranda beside his host.

"You've lived here a long time," said the deputy.

"Twenty-seven years this spring," replied Tucker. "Made some little changes in that time, too. Mighty nigh this whole claim was thick woods when I first seen it."

"'Twas a curious thing, too. I'll tell you how 'twas. You see, I kinder got a notion that it would be a good idea to take up some govt land, so I rode up here from Santa Cruz, 16 mile, over a pesky bad trail, and my friends, the Crawfords, over here on the San Lorenzo, they showed me this quarter-section."

"There was a little shack of a cabin on the place, built by Tom Tutor, a feller who used to hunt and trap for a livin', but he never pre-empted the land, and at that time he'd gone to Arizona. So I took up the ranch, without any idea of trouble, and then went back to Santa Cruz to get some things, 'cause 'ordin' to law you had to live on your claim six months before you could prove up."

"But the next time I come up, Malcolm Crawford he told me that he'd heard there was another feller prospectin' round my ranch. He'd been up there himself with his gun to inquire about it, but didn't see nobody; but he said I'd better git up there as quick as the Lord would let me and hold down the claim."

"I left my horse at Crawford's, 'cause there wa'n't much feed in the woods, and made up a pack of flour, bacon, coffee and sugar, and Malcolm lent me a shotgun that he said might come in handy. On the way up I fired both barrels of the gun at some quail, and then I found that I'd forgot to bring any ammunition."

"Everything was still as death, except the crickets chirpin' with a lone some sound, and I put the things in the cabin. There was a little fireplace built of mud and sticks in one end, with a chimney of split boards, and I built a fire to git a bite of supper."

"As I was standin' in the doorway feelin' kinder doleful, I see a man with a pack on his back comin' up the trail. He was stout and his face was pretty red, and when he see me it got quite a bit redder. He come up puffin' and seemed put out 'bout something, and jest then it come into my head that maybe he was the other feller."

"What you doin' in that cabin?" he says, real cross.

"My residence at present," says I. "Won't you come in?"

"None of your blasted sarcasm 'em," he says. "This 'ere is my claim, and I want you to git off it directly."

"You're laborin' under a slight mistake," says I. "This is my claim; but you needn't be in a hurry 'bout it. Stay till mornin', anyway. Darned if I ain't glad of company."

"Well, we talked awhile, and he kep' gittin' madder and madder."

"You've got the advantage of me now," he roars out, "but if it wa'n't for that bloody gun you've got so 'ndy I'd put you out of my cabin quicker'n a wink."

"You needn't fret about the gun," I says. "I'd left it outside leavin' against the cabin." "Why, I fired off both barrels at some quail down here, and I didn't bring a mite of ammunition with me."

"You can't come in on me," he says, kinder sneerin'. "You'd like to kilt me to come on and then let me 'ave it, wouldn't you?"

"Well, take the pesky gun and see for yourself," I says, holdin' it out toward him.

"No, you don't, old smoothy," he says, turnin' away.

"Come in and have a bite of supper, anyhow," I says. "The water's bilin' and I'll make some coffee in a jiffy."

"He grumbled some thing and went off and camped under an oak tree a little ways off. That's the very tree down there by the barn."

"I'd done my best to be sociable, so I made my coffee and fried some bacon. Some way 'twas kinder pleasant to see the other feller's fire, but he looked mighty cross and didn't have a word more to say."

"After supper I lit a piece of candle and read a newspaper that I'd brought from town, but I got sleepy pretty quick and spread my blankets in the bunk. I shut the door and put a prop agin it—not that I was afraid, but I jest happened to think that I didn't really know anything about the other feller."

"I was off to sleep in a minute, and the next thing I knew was feelin' a big glare of light and feelin' things gettin' pesky hot. I jumped up, and, Lord! if the whole end of the cabin wa'n't in a blaze!"

"Gosh all kemlock!" I says. "He's a bad man, and is tryin' to burn me up, sure as the devil's an Injun."

"But just then I heard an awful hammerin' at the door and the other feller hollerin'."

"Git up, you blasted fool! Do you want to be cooked alive? Turn out, and be carned to you!"

"Then I judged that the fire had caught in the old dry chimney. I bounced up and grabbed the coffee pot and threw the grounds on the conflagration, but it didn't do a mite of good, so I kicked away the prop and ran out,

kinder staged. I picked up a long stick and began to knock off the boards that was afire, but the idiot that built the cabin had nailed 'em from the inside, and when I knocked 'em off they all tumbled inside, of course, and I had to run in and drag 'em out, and I burnt my hands pretty bad. The other feller had been standin' off, laughin' kinder sarcastic.

"Much obliged to you for wakin' me," I says, as he started back to his camp.

"Such blamed carelessness I never see," he growls. "You've got to repair my cabin or pay for it."

"I cut a few saplins and set 'em up agin the open end of the cabin. It was moonlight and I could see pretty well. Then I crawled into the bunk again. I didn't prop the door this time, but I wished I had afterward. My hands hurt me so bad that I couldn't sleep and I turned and twisted for an hour."

"All at once I heard something. My blood all turned to ice and my hair bristled like a shoe brush. It was a soft but heavy tread and a loud, hoarse breathin' jest outside the cabin close to my head. And then I smelt something like a pig-sty. I knew well enough what it was. There was only the thickness of a split clapboard between me and a big grizzly bear!"

"I began to think like chain lightning. The shotgun—'twasn't loaded, and if it had been charged to the muzzle 'twould only sting him and make him as mad as a hornet. I might climb upon the cross beams. I bawled! They wa'n't seven feet from the ground and ere scoop of his paw would bring me down like a ripe plum."

"Not thinkin' of anything sensible to do, I didn't do nothin', but kep' as still as I ever kep' in my life. I fairly shrank up like a withered potato."

"The bear walked slowly around the cabin, breathin' as if he had the asthma. Pretty soon I saw him through the saplins, and knew he could brush 'em away like smoke. He lifted up his big head and looked toward me, and I'll take my solemn oath that he was bigger than any bull that ever pawed the earth. He stuck out his nose and sniffed with a dreadful noise. I tried to think of the Lord's Prayer."

"But pretty soon he moved on and I heard him chimpin' the bacon sticks outside. He walked around the cabin four times and every time he stopped and sniffed closer to the saplins. 'Twas only the smell of the fire that kep' him from comin' in, that's sure. Then he moved off, for I didn't smell him any more."

"All of a sudden I made one jump to the door, cussin' myself for a darned coward. There I'd been thinkin' 'bout myself all the time when the other feller was sleepin' in the open, and the bear would be sure to visit him after finishin' with me! And he'd been kind enough to save me from burnin' up, too. I ran out hollerin' to him:

"Look out, pardner, there's a grizzly around!"

"Tell me some news, will you?" came a grumpy voice, out of the air, it seemed to me. I looked up and saw something dark up the oak tree, about as high as a man could well go.

"You're roostin' high," I says. "Did he take after you?"

"I seen 'im a-comin' and I didn't stop for lunch," says he. "Me blankets is ribbons, and he's eat everything but the ax and fryin' pan."

"Well, slide down and make a break for the cabin. He ain't in sight now."

"Thank ye, I'm comfortable," says he.

"However, I talked him into comin' down, and he made a pretty run for the cabin. I couldn't have beat it myself, and I was pretty sly in those days. We slipped in and propped the door, and he began to cuss a fool who would come away and forget his ammunition."

"Daylight was an awful long time a-comin', but it showed up at last. We built a fire and made some coffee, but we didn't fry no bacon."

"The other feller seemed kinder blue. I felt sorry for him, so I says:

"My friend, you can have this ranch. I don't like to interfere with anybody's plans, and my business in town is pressin' anyway. You can have my blankets and what grub is left, and I'll bid you good-by."

"No, you don't," he hollered, jumpin' up. "This 'ere ranch is yours. I was only jokin' last night. The climate 'ere don't agree with me. I must be off."

"I couldn't think of it," says I. "You can make a nice home out of it. Good luck to you!"

"I means what I says," he growls, real huffy. "This 'ere ranch is yours, and don't try to insult me by insinuat'ing that I'm tryin' to git it away from you."

"Well, the upshot of it was that we had a bigger quarrel than we had the night before."

Ezra Tucker laughed and slapped his knee.

"But how did it come out?" asked the deputy assessor.

"Oh, the other feller is Rose, my partner. We got over our scare and we both stayed. There's Rose comin' now, and I guess dinner's ready."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Amiable Examinee.
Matthew Arnold's freedom from anxiety when it came to the ordinary happenings of life has been the subject of many anecdotes. As a school examiner he was especially amiable, perhaps too much so. Once he had a class of girls to examine, and gave them all good marks. A fellow inspector noticed it, and objected that some of the girls must have been more clever than others. "Perhaps that is so," said Arnold, "but what could I do? You see, they are all such very nice girls!"—Golden Days.

The Inevitable Sequence
Jase—Willy got his feet soaking wet, and caught a cold.
Maria—How did he come to get his feet soaking wet?
Madder bought him a new pair of rubber boots!—Puck.

WAS NOT ASKED AGAIN.

One Occasion When the Pity of a Michigan Politician Was Not Conspicuous.

M. E. Chittenden, the Michigan politician who died recently, dearly loved a joke. His own initials, "M. E. C.," he always insisted, stood for Methodist Episcopal church, which organization, could it have secured him, would have acquired a very lively member. "Mart," as Mr. Chittenden was familiarly called, relates the Chicago Chronicle, partially lost his hearing some years ago and communication with him thereafter was one of the fine arts. Being the agent of the Standard Oil company for a large territory, he traveled considerably, and on a certain occasion fell in with a couple of friends at Hilldale, who invited him to go with them to dinner at the house of a resident acquaintance. One of them quietly said to the host: "Mr. Chittenden is an exceedingly pious man and likes to have the food blessed before partaking. You must invite him to ask the blessing."

Accordingly, when all were seated, silence fell upon the company, while the host turned to Mr. Chittenden with "Will you ask the blessing?"

Up went Chittenden's hand to his ear, with his usual, quick, nervous gesture, as in a listening attitude he responded in a tone more decided than usual:

"I've grown so all-fired deaf lately that if you're goin' to say to me you'll have to say it devilish loud."

A roar from the two friends disclosed to Chittenden and the astonished host that they had been the victims of a practical joke. But "Chit" enjoyed it amazingly when he understood what had happened.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

A Little Bit of Black That Titled to Work with a Wide Awake Man.

If there be one thing that I more than another admire it is the having one's wits about one—perhaps because I never had mine. To be possessed only of I spirit dealers is simply an aggravation, writes John Paul in Harper's Magazine.

As illustrative of ready-witted men I recall an incident that I have often told but never published. Let me do that now in justice to one that is going to be a good one. In company with the late J. R. Osgood I once of an evening dropped in at Wallack's old Theatre Street theater. We could get no seats, as there was standing room only. At the end of the first act two orchestra seats were vacant in front, and we walked down and took them. Hurry we were seated when two gentlemanly-looking young men came down the aisle and addressed me.

"Big garden, but have you checks for those seats?"

I was on the point of rising, when Osgood replied: "No, I have you!"

"They hadn't," I was merely a bit of surprise. But how few would have had the readiness to meet and parry it.

The Fall of Babylon.

"Now, children," said the Sunday school teacher, "which of you can tell me why Babylon fell?"

There was a long silence. The little ones bent over and looked at one another and drew long breaths, but none of them said anything.

"Come, come!" the teacher exclaimed at length. "I'm surprised. Just like a little boy or girl in this class who can tell why Babylon fell? Isn't there any one of you who can think of any reason why Babylon should have fallen?"

Then a boy with large brown freckles on the bridge of his nose and a thumb with a blacked nail put up his hand.

"Ah," the sweet-faced teacher said, "I thought some of you must know. If you'll stepped to think 'What was it, Percy?'"

"Maybe he stepped on a banana peel," Percy suggested. —Chicago Times-Herald.

A Dreadful Condition.

Jinks—The colonel's wife had such a temper that she drove the poor man to drink.

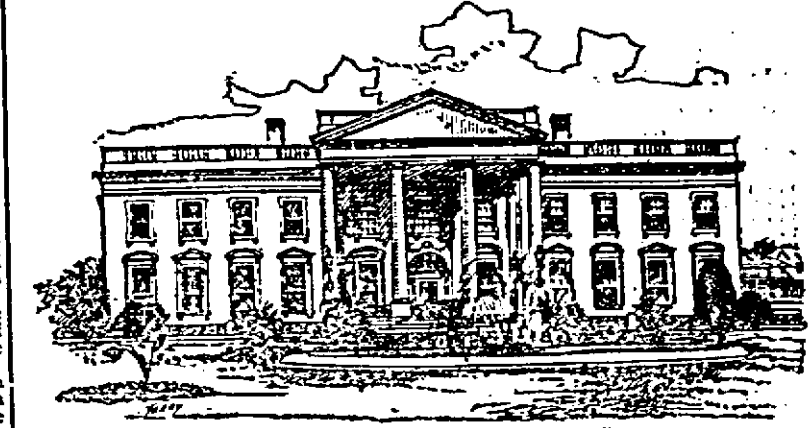
Barks—Saying that they live in Kentucky, I don't think that is so awful.

"Well, but it was to drink water."—Detroit Free Press.

If a woman wants to work the tremulo stops on her husband, she should put on her prettiest dress when she does it, wither the effect of tears quicker than a soiled wrapper.—Athens Globe.

Don't allow yourself to become melancholy. Laugh once in awhile, whether you are tickled or not.—Chicago Daily News.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S DAUGHTER, A Venerable Lady of Noble Lineage Speaks a Timely Word.



WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"One of the most aristocratic faces seen in Washington is that of Mrs. Sample, daughter of President Tyler. She has passed her 80th year and yet retains an exceedingly youthful complexion. Personally she is charming, and impresses one as stepping out of the European courts," so says The National Magazine, under the heading "Social Side-lights at the Capital."

The following is a letter from this interesting lady, written from the Louise Home, Washington, D. C., to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, concerning their great catarrh tonic, Peruna. Mrs. Sample writes: The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"Your Peruna is a most valuable remedy. Many of my friends have used it with the most flattering results and I can commend it to all who need a strengthening tonic. It is indeed a remarkable medicine."

Sincerely,
Louisa Tyler Sample.

Peruna is a specific to counteract the depressing effects of hot weather. A free book entitled "Summer Catarrh," sent by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

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SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS A YEAR.

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150 Winchester Ave., New Haven, Conn.

OLD SORES CURED

When you have old sores, ulcers, or other skin troubles, use this medicine. It is a sure cure for all such ailments. Write for free information to S. E. Olson Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Every spring you clean the house you live in, to get rid of the dust and dirt which collected in the winter. Your body, the house your soul lives in, also becomes filled up during the winter with all manner of filth, which should have been removed from day to day, but was not. Your body needs cleaning inside. If your bowels, your liver, your kidneys are full of putrid filth, and you don't clean them out in the spring, you'll be in bad odor with yourself and everybody else all summer.

DON'T USE A HOSE to clean your body inside, but sweet, fragrant, mild but positive and forceful **CASCARETS**, that work while you sleep, prepare all the filth collected in your body for removal, and drive it off softly, gently, but none the less surely, leaving your blood pure and nourishing, your stomach and bowels clean and lively, and your liver and kidneys healthy and active. Try a 10-cent box today, and if not satisfied get your money back—but you'll see how the cleaning of your body is

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CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy **CASCARETS** we will send a box free. Address: Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Orders for Future Delivery Executed in All Markets.



FURS.

We are showing this season an unusually large line of furs—the "Annis" furs—most reliable furs and swellest styles. Fur Collarettes and scarfs, fur and plush capes in great variety. This handsome astrachan collarette worth

2.50 for **\$1.98**

New Autumn Rainy Day Skirts—new style.....5 00
Men's Heavy Working Shirts.....35c
Colored Outing Flannel per yd.....5c
Assortment of 50 to 75c corsets.....39c
Good Apron Gingham.....5c
Mens' Outing Flannel Night Gowns.....85c

CRUSOE'S Department Store....

Remember we have **MOVED** across the street to our new store.

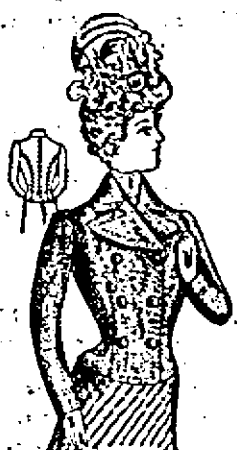
We have left the old stand in the bank block and are now on the other side of the street in our magnificently fitted up new store where the post office used to be. A cordial welcome awaits you.

MILLINERY.

Be down to date—wear one of those short back sailors shown in our Millinery department—ready to wear or trimmed to order.....2 50 to 4 48

KEEP YOUR EYE

on our ads. and watch for our Millinery opening. It will stand alone as an event in this city and equal any metropolitan display.



New Fall Jackets

We are prepared as never before to furnish fine garments at prices that will be surprising—All bought in the Eastern markets, all newest Eastern styles. Your savings will be \$2.00 to \$3.00 on a garment. Beautifully made jackets like cut, in castor or brown Kersey regularly priced at \$10, on sale to start this season at only \$7.98.

Shoe Department.



Our big Shoe department has jumped suddenly into greater popularity because large increase of stock and enables us to suit any and everyone. You can't fail to be suited here now in this splendidly equipped shoe department. To better advertise it we offer the Ladies and Misses the above fine new style black kid 2.50 shoe in sizes 2 to 7 for only, per pair.....2 00.

MEN'S

Calf Skin Working Shoes pair.....1 25

Bits of Local Gossip

W. E. Ashton spent Sunday at Lake George.
B. F. Jilison was up from Monico Saturday.
Rev. Huan, of Appleton, was in the city Sunday.
F. R. Tripp and wife were in the city Saturday.
Mark Bellis is up from Wausau to attend the races.
W. E. Dodge, of Wausau was here on business last week.
Frank Anderson left Thursday for Hazelhurst on business.
Miss Mabel Chace is the guest of friends in Minneapolis.
Miss Lulu Raymond was a North Crandon visitor last week.
R. J. LaSelle returned from his Minneapolis trip last Friday.
Dr. T. Welch was in Hazelhurst on professional business last week.
J. R. Foote of New London was in the city on business last Friday.
E. B. Elliott and wife were fair visitors at Minneapolis last week.
Frank Sawtell came down from Hibbard to attend the races today.
F. S. Campbell, of Three Lakes, was over to the county seat last week.
Mrs. Quaid left Saturday for Hazelhurst for a visit of a few weeks.
A. M. Rogers, left for Hazelhurst last Saturday for an outing of a few days.
L. H. Wheeler, came over from Hazelhurst last week for a short visit.

Clifford Worthington, of Akron, Ohio, is a guest of relatives here this week.
Alex. Cobban visited Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and Three Lakes this week.
C. F. Gardiner arrived Thursday from Scofield where he had been on business.
Mrs. W. Stevens was in Minneapolis and St. Paul last week the guest of friends.
Mrs. H. A. Tuttle of Hazelhurst is a guest at the home of Fred Perron this week.
Miss Lizzie Ashmun, teacher in the Woodboro school, was the guest of friends here Sunday.
Paul Browne and family spent Sunday at the "House of the Good Shepherd", at Ballard Lake.
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Dresser, of North Crandon were Rhinelander visitors last Friday.
Miss Jessie Langdon left Friday for Phillips, where she will visit relatives for a few days.
W. M. Farrell and wife, two traveling colored cake walkers and musicians are in the city.
Ray Wilson returned Friday morning from a visit of two weeks in Minneapolis with friends.
C. F. Gardiner left Saturday for Ashland on business for the Wabash Screen Door company.
A. B. Newell, the meat man, left Wednesday for Eagle River and other points near there on business.
Conductor and Mrs. Ed. Dingman, of Sault Ste. Marie, are in the city this week to take in the county fair.
Frank Bryant was in the city from Hazelhurst last week and took in the militia dance Thursday night.

Nelson Roberts, representing the Standard Paper Co., of Milwaukee, called on the printers here Friday.
Chas. Kibben left Saturday night for Chicago where he will spend two weeks with his mother and friends.
F. A. Goolsby is enjoying his summer vacation this week at his home in Harrison and in Minneapolis, at the fair.
John McIlrea, formerly a clerk in the store of Chas. Crusoe & Co., now of Chippewa Falls, was a visitor here Friday.
Mrs. O. A. Hilgertmann, left Milwaukee and Chicago, Saturday for a few week's visit with friends and relatives.
Miss Gersha Voshurg, who has been visiting friends in this city left Saturday for Wausau where she will teach school this winter.
Mrs. Louis Bellis returned last Thursday from Ashland where she has been spending the past two weeks with her son, Alex.
Fred Rousseau, of Kingston, Ontario, is a guest at the home of his brother-in-law, Mike Cunningham. He arrived here last week.
F. H. Johnson, of the Robbins-Johnson and Brown-Robbins Lumber companies, was confined to his home by illness the past week.
S. E. Olson, the fruit man, who has been in this city for a couple of weeks, left Thursday for Woodruff where he intends to dispose of a cargo.
Mrs. Wm. Gripen and daughter Fannie, of Durand, Wis., are visiting Mrs. Samuel Hutchinson and other relatives in the city for a few weeks.
Miss Rose Ross, who has been confined in St. Mary's hospital for two weeks past is considerably improved in health and will soon leave there.
H. L. Hart left Wednesday night for points in Indiana, where he will spend several weeks on business for the Alexander Stewart Lumber Co.
W. E. Ashton is taking his meals at the Rapids House these days, owing to the absence of Mrs. Ashton who is away visiting relatives and friends.
The Misses Alice and Ora Lewis returned last week from a two week's visit with relatives in Iron Mountain, Michigan, and Ashland, Wisconsin.
Dr. and Mrs. Packard, accompanied by Miss Cartwright, who has been visiting them for the last two weeks, left Thursday for Tomahawk Lake where they enjoyed a few days' outing.
J. E. Jackson has the contract for the steam heating in A. F. Schlessman's house in the 5th ward. He will commence work next week. The Rhinelander Iron Co., will furnish the boiler.
H. A. Vandolder has accepted a position in the store of W. D. Harrigan as sales clerk. Mr. Vandolder has had charge of the general store of the D. K. Jeffris Lumber Co. for eight years past.
The High School building presents an entirely changed appearance, by reason of the new additions and work of general enlargement which is going on under the direction of Contractor Libby.
The dance given by the members of Co. L, under the direction of Sergeant Eber Sharp, at the Armory, last Thursday night was well attended. Music was furnished by Bruso Bros. orchestra.
The editor of this much sought after family journal, left last Wednesday for his home in Lake for a visit with parents and friends. He will put in several days in Minneapolis and Duluth before his return.
B. F. Miller, of Rhinelander, was in the city during the week, on his way home from the G. A. R. Encampment at Chicago where he says he had a very enjoyable time with a number of his old comrades.—Wausau Central.
Dr. D. S. Johnson and daughter Miss Pearl, of Eagle River drove over to this city last Saturday. Dr. S. returned in the evening. Miss Johnson left Monday morning for North Crandon, where she will teach school this winter.
H. Lewis returned from Chicago and Milwaukee last week, where he had been for two weeks past on business. While in Milwaukee he attended the wedding of his niece, Miss Anna Lewis, who is known to a number of our people.
Ed. Washington, one of the members of Co. L., while working on the

Taylor sawing machine, got his left hand smashed between the pulley and the rack last Thursday morning. He will not be able to resume work for several days.
Geo. Clayton and family left Tuesday for Oaklawn where they will take up their residence. Mr. Clayton will put in considerable time here off and on during the winter.
Mr. Roll Walker, decorator and trimmer at Crusoe's Department Store is showing fine taste and great talent in his line. His window trims and lodge decorations are well worth a visit to the new store.
The Schmitt Brewing Co. recently purchased the Eastern property near the Electric Light station and will put in a saloon in connection with the hotel, known as the American House.
Leon Blackburn of the Sixth ward met with a peculiar accident Monday. While riding on the rear end of Ray Raymond's bicycle his foot got caught in the gearing of the wheel, badly crushing two toes. The boy was barefooted at the time.
Mrs. D. J. Buckley returned Saturday from Chicago where she procured the latest styles in hat creations which she will show at the home of S. Noyes in the Sixth ward. Ladies desiring of the latest trimmings will do well to call.
P. Nitsinger, station agent at Hazelhurst Junction, has purchased a large plot of land near Keller's farm and is erecting a large frame dwelling thereon. Mr. Nitsinger has a good opinion of the soil of Northern Wisconsin.
Miss Ella Cartwright, of Oregon, Ill., who has been a guest at the home of Dr. C. D. Packard for the past two weeks returned to her home to-day. Miss Cartwright is a daughter of Judge Cartwright, of the Illinois supreme bench.
W. E. Fessenden and wife, of Kaukauna, arrived here last Thursday for a visit with friends. Mr. Fessenden was formerly sheriff of our neighboring county, Forest. It is understood that he is looking for a business opening here.
Miss May Cook, who has been visiting her friend Miss Mary Gray, at the home of W. D. Harrigan for the past three weeks, returned to the Cream City Saturday. Miss Cook is a fourth grade teacher in the Milwaukee schools and will resume her duties upon her return.
"Sevengala," the king of fun-making, is to be in Rhinelander at the Grand Opera house all next week commencing Monday night, Sept. 17. Sevengala is a telepathist and hypnotist of a high order and his work is considered wonderful. He is highly spoken of by the press.
J. H. LaPearl's combination at the opera house this week is giving good satisfaction. The entertainments are a good deal after the circus order and the company is made up of capable artists. The bar and trapeze work is a big feature.
P. Shely now conducts a saloon on the banks of Lake Julia, in the town of Pelican. The venture is a new one and the cup that cheers and also intoxicates has doubtless been waved often where, heretofore the wind has sighed alone among the pines.
A game of base ball took place last Thursday afternoon between the Congregational boys' club and Masters Richard's and Dawson's sides. The score was 16 to 13 in favor of the Congregational boys. The game was for a \$1.50 base ball—the Congregational boys got it.
Brown Bros. have started a camp near Star Lake with a crew of about twenty men. The buildings had been burned during the summer and all were rebuilt. There is a considerable cut of logs in the neighborhood and the camp will not finish up this year. The crew is in charge of Jas. Doyle.
An eighteen pound muskallonge was taken from the waters of Lake George last Saturday by Mrs. Albert Brouette. An unusually large number of the big fish have been caught in this lake this season and the reputation of the lake as a fishing point has improved considerably in consequence.
Contractor Geo. W. Beers sent a crew of masons to Monico last Friday to lay the foundation for the new store building of the Combined Locks and Paper Co., of Appleton, which was recently destroyed by fire. The carpenter work will commence next week. The building will be of the two story type, 20x40 feet. The Monico lodge of Modern Woodmen will occupy the upper story.

"A Merry Chase," presented here Friday night by the Lyman Bros. Co., drew a good house. The funny mix-ups of the twins kept the audience in a continual roar of laughter. Every member of the company deserves credit for having a perfect understanding of the work required to make the play an enjoyable one for those who laugh.
Apples are selling in the central part of the state for 50 cents a bushel. The crop this year is exceptionally large and there are thousands of bushels for sale. In the east apples are being sold in barrel lots at 75 and 80 cents per bushel. In some instances farmers have turned hogs into the orchards to feed, the trees being so heavily laden that the fruit could not be cared for.
Dr. S. R. Stone in a letter to a friend here, written last Thursday at New York, stated that he had acted as "best man" at the wedding of Rev. F. O. Heller, the late pastor of the Congregational church, in this city, which took place in that city that day. Rev. Heller was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Connell. Particulars of the event, which we would be pleased to give out, are lacking.
Miss Julia Devlin, manager of the millinery department at Crusoe's notifies the New North that there is going to be a grand opening of new fall styles in Rhinelander this fall, at a Chicago store. Many are waiting with pleasant anticipation for the event and Miss Devlin promises not to disappoint them in the display of newest hat creations.
A telegram was received by W. H. LaSelle last Thursday from Earl W. Chace. It contained the pleasing information that Earl had passed the physical examination which admitted him to the Naval Academy at Annapolis and that he would enter the Academy the following day (Friday). Earl easily passed the mental examination in July. His many friends congratulate him.
A new vault, 10x20 feet, with a two foot stone all has been started on the south side of the court house, adjoining the county treasurer's and judge's offices. It is of stone and brick and will be in two parts, with a 5x5 foot vault for the county treasurer and a 5x5 foot vault for the county judge. It is built principally for fire purposes, to protect the papers and books. An outside casing of sheet iron will enclose the stone. Gust. Horn is doing the work.
According to the Scientific American, the weed known as "Gall of the Earth" will cure hydrophobia and snake bites. The weed is sometimes called "the rattlesnake master," and recently cured a Tennessee mountaineer who had been bitten by a mad dog. The Chattanooga Medical College and Clemson College, Charleston, S. C., are experimenting with the plant which is now in bloom and bears a small white flower. It is being transplanted for cultivation and experiment.
Solberg & Kollen opened up their new store in the Merchants State Bank building last Wednesday. The store presents a neat appearance and the goods are new and up-to-date. The full stock is not yet in but boxes of goods are arriving daily and within a few weeks all will be in place. Already the store has been patronized by hundreds of our citizens and all have gone away with pleased looks on their faces.
The play, Quo Vadis, presented by Alden Benedict's Co. at the opera house last Wednesday night was witnessed by a crowd of good size and was fairly well carried out. The characters of Polonius and Poppo, also that of Pompey were especially well delineated. The performance, as a whole, did not give as good satisfaction as did the Carpenter version which was presented here some time ago.
The entertainment given by Heywood's Celebrities last Saturday night at the Grand was not well attended, probably because of the fact that so many shows have appeared here of late. The efforts of the company were appreciated by those present however and each member demonstrated ability to entertain of a refined and pleasing order. The soprano of Miss Sonntag and the tenor of Spencer Robinson were exceedingly pleasing to the audience.
Prof. F. A. Lowell arrived in Rhinelander last week to look after a residence and the placing of his household effects, preparatory to taking up his duties here as principal of the schools. The Professor is much impressed with the conditions which prevail here in the way of buying or renting houses. He has made a complete circuit of the city

and found but one dwelling—that of Daniel Sullivan, opposite the High school building.
Samples of wheat from the farm of Ross Bros., in the town of Pelican, may be seen at this office. The kernels are large and heavy and clearly demonstrate that wheat of the best variety can be grown here. Ross Bros. have forty bushels of the wheat, which is of the ideal variety and it grew from four bushels of seed planted in two acres. The brothers have a display at the fair this year and exhibit some very fine specimens of the pumpkin and Hubbard squash.
Robert E. Bradford, of Chippewa Falls, a state factory inspector was in Rhinelander last week on business connected with his position. Mr. Bradford stated to a New North man that he was an admirer of the city and that he heard friendly words for Rhinelander on all sides. He said that the factory of the Wabash Screen Door Co. was about the largest and most model institution he had visited. He admired the system and arrangement of machinery in the big buildings.
W. D. Harrigan and wife returned last week from a visit with Mr. Harrigan's brother James, in Milwaukee. While in the Cream City, Mrs. Harrigan visited the big establishment of Wm. Kolb & Sons and purchased one of the finest pianos manufactured by the company—a Stelway Parlor Grand. The instrument will reach here this week, having been shipped direct from the factory in New York, and is by far the finest piano in this section and the only grand piano in Oneida county so far as known.
"Sevengala," the hypnotist, who opens a week's engagement here commencing Monday night at the Grand, will give a private exhibition before a company of ten or more ladies, if they desire to witness a private demonstration of his powers. He will make no charge and will either call on the interested parties or they may visit him. He asks that those who desire a private exhibition communicate with him early in the week as his time is fully taken up after the people see his performance.
A party of fishermen, Anton LeGraft, Pat Brown and H. Dickle, met with misfortune while in the middle of Lake Julia last Sunday. A wind came up and the boat was capsized, the occupants being unceremoniously thrown into the water. The men were all at home in the lake and their sudden plunge did not seriously affect them. Pat, though encumbered with his clothes and shoes, held a cigar gripped between his teeth and when it slipped out of his mouth he reached for it and put it back in. The men were obliged to swim a considerable distance before reaching shore.
"Calico" arrived in the city Saturday from the west for his customary annual visit. No material difference is noticeable in his appearance, and his habits have undergone no appreciable change. Both his hands were swathed in bandages, owing to a laceration which he said has caused him much uneasiness. His first move, upon arrival, was to inquire where the biggest lunch was obtainable. He was put on the "right track." He stated that he has covered the entire west since his last visit here and was in Dawson City when it was burned.
Chas. Woodcock came down from Tomahawk Lake Friday, after having put in five months with Brooks & Ross as scaler. The latter company have shipped to their mills at Scofield 12,000,000 feet of logs from their three camps there. 1,500,000 were cut in the camp Charles scaled in and the logs all came from a tract of a fraction over two hundred acres. The logging crews and equipments have been transferred to Hartley, Mich., which will be the base of the company's operations for some time to come. The camp foremen who have charge of the cut for the company are Charles Gray, "Doc" Weston and Frank Carver.
Fred Pickard has been around among the boys with an exceedingly wise look on his face, the past week and what purports to be a box of cigars in his hands. The box, however, does not contain sweets from Havana nor Porto Rico, nor even from the states, but instead, small innocent appearing envelopes, which, when taken therefrom, represent an outlay of cash all the way from one cent to two dollars and fifty-four cents. Fred has a carefully prepared explanation which he cheerfully gives out to those who happen to tarry in his neighborhood. The box does not contain as many of the "little envelopes" now as it did when he first started out with it Saturday.

NFW

WINTER SUPPLIES

—for the—

LUMBERMEN

We Carry Everything

for use in the camps

Our Dry Goods Department

is loaded down with up-to-date fabrics just received for fall and winter wear.

We are doing business at the old stand and want your trade. Come to us.

C. M. & W. W. FENELON.

RHINELANDER,

Wis.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

Women are now qualified to enter as students at the Faculty of Arts at the Vienna university on the same terms as men, and the professors in the Faculty of Law in Vienna have petitioned the ministry of education to allow women to enroll themselves as regular students in that branch of learning also.

The citizens of Syracuse, N. Y., have just dedicated a monument to the memory of Philip Eckel, who was for several years at the head of the fire department in that city. The monument is to commemorate his devotion to duty, and its erection, 14 years after his death, well shows local appreciation of that devotion.

The first census returns which have come in show that the most rapid growth of the last ten years has been in the border land about the big cities—just outside the heart of the town, but not far enough to be in the country. The trolley car is probably responsible for this development. It has made possible the thick peopling of land which was formerly too far out for the homes of persons whose daily work was in the city.

Stories of the trickiness of the Boers have appeared by the dozen, but none of them to beat their little dodge at Magersfontein. There they obtained a number of gas pipes. Each time a big gun was fired with smokeless powder a gas pipe charged with black powder was let off, and thus the Boer gunners were enabled to go on firing coolly and collectedly, without even a shell falling near them.

Within the last few years English people have discovered that the interior of the Malay Peninsula is full of rich tin ore. The Chinese knew this hundreds of years ago, and actually made a road all the way down from their own country, a distance of over 1,000 miles. Thousands settled around the mines and worked them, and to-day there is a little nation of Chinese in the peninsula, in whose hands is most of the commerce of the country.

When Li Hung Chang was in Philadelphia during his tour of this country a piece of his silk jacket was torn off in a crowd, either by accident or design. The venerable Mongolian was much annoyed at his loss because the particular piece of silk was embroidered with a figure representing a personal gift from the empress of China. A detective has just found the scrap of garment—he declines to say where except to his superiors—and it will be forwarded to Marquis Li.

Australian rabbit exporters are dissatisfied with the methods of the colonial government towards exterminating rabbits. An expensive department, it is said, is maintained for the purpose of poisoning the animals, whereas trapping would be equally efficacious and would bring in a revenue of 100,000 pounds. There is now a large trade in frozen rabbits and exporters would be willing to pay reasonable prices for them, the money to go to the extermination department.

Austria is the one country in the world which never puts a woman in prison. Instead of giving a female criminal so many months in jail she is sent, no matter how terrible is her record, to one or other of the convents devoted for the purpose and kept there during the time for which she is sentenced. The convent is not a mere prison in disguise, for its courtyard stands open all day long, the only bar to egress being a nun who acts as portress, just as in other convents.

Mme. Patti, who recently attained her fifty-seventh birthday, has for many years held the record for the largest sum earned by a woman. Her highest total for twelve months is \$750,000. Her present London concert terms are said to be \$25,000 a night, but her high-water mark for a single performance is \$11,000, received in Buenos Ayres. Mme. Patti has written some "Confessions," from which it appears that her favorite novelist is Dickens; her favorite pastime, entertaining her friends.

The Rev. L. J. Coppin, colored, of Philadelphia, who was recently elected bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church in the Transvaal, will sail for Africa next January. By that time the members of the denomination hope to raise \$25,000, and when he arrives in the Transvaal there will be a reorganization of the conference and work on the college will be commenced. Bishop Coppin, who is about 55 years old, is a native of Philadelphia and a graduate of the Protestant Episcopal divinity school.

The postmaster general of the British Central Africa Protectorate says, the mails are still conveyed for the most part upon the heads and backs of native portmen. The men are recruited chiefly from the Yao and Atonga tribes, and wear a uniform. Fully 300 bags of mail are made up each month at the different post offices in the protectorate for conveyance by these men, the total distance traveled being close upon 10,000 miles per month, the cost of transit being less than a halfpenny per mile per bag.

FURY OF A STORM.

Terrific Hurricane Causes Loss of Life and Property in South.

City of Galveston Swept by Wind and Waves—Communication Cut Off.

Meager Information Received Reports the Loss of Fully One Thousand Lives.

Four Thousand Houses Are Said to Have Been Demolished by the Storm.

Other Cities Along the Gulf Said to Have Been Wiped Out, with Heavy Loss of Life.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The West Indian storm which reached the Gulf coast Saturday morning wrought awful havoc in Texas. Reports are conflicting, but it is known that an appalling disaster has befallen the city of Galveston, where, it is reported, 1,000 or more lives have been blotted out, and a tremendous property damage incurred. Meager reports from Sabine Pass and Port Arthur also indicate a heavy loss of life, but these reports cannot be confirmed at this hour.

The first news to reach this city from the stricken city of Galveston was received Sunday night. James C. Timmins, who resides in Houston, and who is the general superintendent of the National Express company, arrived in this city at eight o'clock Sunday night from Galveston. He was one of the first to reach here with tidings of the great disaster which has befallen that city, and the magnitude of that disaster remains to be told because of his endeavors to reach home. After remaining through the hurricane on Saturday he departed from Galveston on a schooner and came across the bay to Morgan's point, where he caught a train for Houston. The hurricane, Mr. Timmins said, was the worst ever known.

The estimates made by citizens of Galveston was that 4,000 houses, most of them residences, have been destroyed, and that at least 1,000 people have been drowned, killed or are missing. Some business houses were also destroyed, but most of them stood, though badly damaged. The city, Mr. Timmins says, is a complete wreck, so far as he could see from the water front and from the Tremont hotel. Water was blown over the island by the hurricane, the wind blowing at the rate of 50 miles an hour straight from the gulf and forcing the sea water before it in big waves. The gale was a steady one, the heart of it striking the city about five o'clock Saturday evening and continuing without intermission until midnight, when it abated somewhat, although it continued to blow all night.

Of his own knowledge Mr. Timmins knew of only one house succumbing with fatal results, though he heard of many residences being carried away with inmates. The house that he saw destroyed was Ritter's saloon and restaurant at 2169 Strand street, a principal business street of the city. This three-story building was blown down and nine men—prominent citizens—were killed. Among the dead are: Charles Keller, Sr., a cotton buyer for an English firm; Stanley C. Spencer, general manager of the Elder-Demster Steamship line; and Richard Lord, manager for McAdams' Cotton company, whose body is still in the ruins. Secretary Bailey, of the Wharf company, and several waiters and customers saved themselves by jumping from the upper story just before the crash came.

It was reported that the orphan asylum and both the hospitals were destroyed, and if this proves true the loss of life will be great, as these institutions were generally crowded, and as they were substantial buildings the chances are that many had taken refuge in them.

Damage Along Water Front. The water extended across the island. Mr. Timmins said it was three feet deep in the rotunda of the Tremont hotel and was six feet deep in Market street. Along the water front the damage was very great. The roof had been blown from all the elevators and the sheds along the wharves were either wrecked or had lost their sides and were of no protection to the contents. Most of the small sailing craft were wrecked and were either piled up on the wharves or floating bottom-side up in the bay.

There is a small steamship ashore three miles north of Pelican island, but Mr. Timmins could not distinguish her name. She was flying a British flag. Another big vessel has been driven ashore at Virginia Point, and still another is aground at Texas City. At the south point of Houston island an unknown ship lies in a helpless condition.

Two Men Rescued. Mr. Timmins and the men with him on the schooner, rescued two sailors from the middle bay who had been many hours in the water. These men were foreigners, and could gain no information from them. A wreck of a vessel which looked like a large steam-

tug was observed just before the party landed. In the bay the carcasses of nearly 800 horses and mules were seen, but no human body was visible.

Dead Scenae. The scenes during the storm, Mr. Timmins said, could not be described. Women and children were crowded into the Tremont hotel, where he was seeking shelter, and all night these unfortunates were bemoaning their losses of kindred and fortune. They were grouped about the stairways and in the galleries and rooms of the hotel. What was occurring in other parts of the city he could only conjecture.

City Submerged. The city of Galveston, he says, is now entirely submerged and cut off from communication. The boats are gone; the railroads cannot be operated, and the water is so high people cannot walk out by way of the bridge across the bay, even should that bridge be standing. Provisions will be badly needed as a great majority of the people lost all they had. The waterworks power house was wrecked, and a water famine is threatened, as the cisterns were all ruined by the overflow of salt water. This Mr. Timmins regards as the most serious problem to be faced now. The city is in darkness, the electric plant having been ruined.

There is no way of estimating the property damage at present. So far as he could see or hear, Mr. Timmins says the east end portion of the city, which is the residence district, has been practically wiped out of existence. On the west end, which faces the gulf on another portion of the island, much havoc was done. The beach has been swept clean, the bath-houses are destroyed, and many of the residences are total wrecks.

Death and Devastation. Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—A train came in on the Columbia rail road Sunday afternoon, and its crew tell a story of death and devastation through the country which they passed. Conductor Ferguson states that houses, barns, crops and orchards have been destroyed, and great damage has been done. At Oyster creek nine dead bodies were found.

When the train arrived at Angleton, the jail, all the churches, and a number of houses had been blown down. Three fatalities are known to have occurred at Angleton, but the train stopped there only a few minutes, and the number of killed or their names could not be learned. At Angleton the conductor decided to return to Houston, and the extent of the damage beyond Angleton was not learned. On the return trip the crew saw the debris of dozens of demolished houses.

At Arcola a family named Wolford had gathered in the second story of their house. The upper portion of the house was blown away and Mr. Wolford's mother was instantly killed. The hurricane was particularly severe at Brookshire, 27 miles west of Houston, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. Four dead bodies have been taken from the debris of wrecked houses and it is believed that others have been killed.

Later reports received from Alvin state that many persons were killed there. Eleven bodies have been recovered. At Seabrook Mrs. Jane Woodstock was killed by a falling house; Mrs. Nickelson and Louis Broquet were drowned.

At Brazoria six people were killed by falling houses or were drowned, including George Duff, son of Hon. J. F. Duff. Judge Duff was himself severely injured. Reports state that only the courthouse and two other buildings are standing there.

A report from Chenango says that eight people were killed. Among the passengers who arrived here on the relief train from Galveston is Ben W. Dew, an attaché of the Southern Pacific, who had been at Virginia Point for some hours, and said that he saw 100 to 150 dead bodies floating out on the beach at that place.

Conductor Powers reported that 25 corpses had been recovered by the life-saving crew, many of them women; that the crew had reported that many bodies were floating, and they were using every endeavor to get them all out of the water.

Counted 200 Corpses. Dallas, Tex., Sept. 10.—The following telegram just received from Houston by the News: "Relief train just returned. They could not get closer than six miles of Virginia Point, where the prairie was covered with lumber, debris, planes, trucks and dead bodies. Two hundred corpses were counted from the train. A large steamer is stranded two miles this side of Virginia Point, as though thrown up by the tidal wave. Nothing can be seen of Galveston."

Two men were picked up who floated across to the mainland, who say they estimate the loss of life up to the time they left at 2,000.

Great Loss of Life. Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The storm that raged along the coast of Texas Saturday night was the most disastrous that has ever visited this section. The wires are down and there is no way of finding out just what has happened, but enough is known to make it certain that there has been great loss of life and destruction of property all along the coast and for a hundred miles inland. Every town that is reached reports one or more dead and the property damage is so great that there is no way of computing it accurately.

Galveston Isolated. The Houston Post made efforts to get special trains and tugs Sunday with which to reach the island city. The railroad companies declined to risk their locomotives. All sorts of rumors prevail, but with no substantial basis. It is known that the railroad bridges across the bay at Galveston are either wrecked or are likely to be destroyed with the weight of a train on them; the approaches to the wagon bridge are gone and it is rendered useless. The bridge of the Galveston, Houston & Northern railroad is standing, but the drawbridges over Clear creek and at Edgewater are gone and the road cannot get trains through to utilize the bridge across the bay.

Many Bodies Recovered. A train went down the Columbia road Sunday morning as far as Chenango Junction. The town was greatly damaged and the bodies of nine negroes were taken from the ruins of one house. The train could proceed no further and came back to Houston, leaving the fate of the people at Angleton, Columbia, Brazoria, Velasco and Quintana uncertain.

The small town of Brookshire, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, was almost wiped out by the storm. The crew of a work train brought this information. When the train left there bodies of four persons had been recovered and the search for others was proceeding.

Two bodies have been brought in from Seabrook, on Galveston bay, and 17 persons are missing there. Three persons were drowned at Morgan's Point and others are missing. With the exception of those of Mrs. Nickelson and Mrs. Jane Woodstock, the bodies of the dead have not yet been identified.

Damage in Houston. In Houston one person was killed—Henry Black, a hack driver. The property damage is great, a conservative estimate placing it at \$250,000. The Merchants' & Planters' oil mill was wrecked, entailing a loss of \$40,000. The Dickson car wheel works suffered to the extent of \$16,000. The big Masonic temple, which is the property of the grand lodge of the state, was partly wrecked. Nearly every church in the city was damaged. The First Baptist, Southern Methodist and Trinity Methodist churches, the latter a negro church, will have to be rebuilt before they can be used again. Many business houses were unroofed. The residence portion of the town presents a dilapidated appearance, but the damage in this part of the city has not been so great as in some others. The streets are almost impassable because of the litter of shade trees, fences, telephone wires and poles. Much damage was done to window glass and furniture. Many narrow escapes are recorded.

Alvin Demolished. Meager reports are arriving here from the country between Houston and Galveston, along the line of the Santa Fe railroad. The tornado was the most destructive in the history of the state. The town of Alvin is reported to be practically demolished. Hilschcock has suffered severely from the storm, while the little town of Alta Loma is reported without a house standing. The town of Pearl has lost one-half of its buildings. L. B. Carlton, the president of the business league of Alvin, and a prominent merchant there, reports that not a building is left standing in the town, either residence or business. Stocks of goods and house furniture are ruined, and crops are a total loss. Alvin is a town of about 1,200 inhabitants. Seven persons were killed in and near the town.

A Train Wrecked. The Santa Fe train, which left here at 7:55 Saturday night, was wrecked at a point about two miles north of Alvin. Mrs. Prather, of Rosenberg, Tex., was killed and several were injured. The train was running slowly when it encountered the heavy storm. It is reported that the train was literally lifted from the track. Mrs. Prather was thrown across the car and half way through a window. When the car was reached it was found that her head had been under water and she was drowned.

It is reported that not a foreigner remains alive in Pao-Ting-Fu.

Italy is buying American coal and a growth in exports is anticipated. Japan is preparing to mobilize a big army and is drafting its subjects in America.

Andrew Carnegie denies that there is any crisis in the affairs of the Carnegie company.

Warships destined to China are unable to go for fear of the lack of crews and the death of recruits.

Gen. Chaffee relinquished promotion to be brigadier general in order that Col. Baggett might receive the honor.

The Catholic national convention has asked the German government that the Jesuits be readmitted to the country.

Transports have been ordered to take to Manila the American Chinese contingent to Manila, should the step be decided on.

W. J. Bryan addressed an immense audience at Milwaukee, Wis., Saturday. The county democracy of Chicago acted as his escort.

The government has leased a piece of land near Kenosha, Wis., which will be utilized as a camp for the 1st battery of the Fifth artillery.

The presidential campaign in Ohio was opened Saturday at Youngstown by speeches by Gov. Nash, Senators Foraker, Debevoise and Hanna.

All Were Saved. Cohasset, Mass., Sept. 10.—The excursion steamer John Endicott, on the Boston & Plymouth line, struck a sunken rock just east of Milton's light Sunday afternoon and tore a hole in her side so that she was obliged to run full steam for the shore off North Scituate, where she foundered. There were on board 603 passengers at the time of the accident, but by the hasty use of all her lifeboats and with the assistance from the boats near by every person on board was saved.

Cleveland Declines. Washington, Sept. 10.—Ex-President Cleveland has declined the president's appointment as a member of the international board of arbitration under the Hague treaty. Ex-President Harrison has accepted the appointment.

Rejoin Their Ships. London, Sept. 10.—The British admiralty announces that the members of the naval brigade who participated in the relief of Peking have rejoined their ships.

STRIKE DEFERRED.

Executive Board Postpones Issuance of an Order.

A LENGTHY STATEMENT SET OUT.

The Board Still Hopes for a Compromise, and the Postponement May Remove Necessity for the Strike.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 10.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America adjourned Sunday sine die without promulgating a formal indorsement of the application of the miners of the anthracite district for permission to strike. At the close of the session President John Mitchell said:

"There is practically no change in the situation since last night. If the operators do not meet our demands within a given time the strike will be ordered upon the endorsement of Secretary Wilson and myself. Whether the time allowed is five days or longer I decline to say. As set out in our statement of yesterday, influences are at work to bring about a settlement without ordering the men to lay down their tools. I must again decline to say what these influences are, for the reason that making this information public would at once destroy their effectiveness. If there are any political influences at work I know nothing of them, and I do not think it has come to the knowledge of the board members. It would be very bad policy for the national officers of the mine workers to ask the intervention of any political party, and this most certainly has not been done. We are simply trying to get for the miners of our organization and those not affiliated with us honest wages."

Order Deferred. Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 10.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers at six o'clock Saturday evening reached a unanimous agreement to give the operators of the Pennsylvania anthracite region a few more days in which to agree to a conference with the miners. The officers on the board admit that negotiations are in progress, but say that even a mention of the character of the negotiations or with whom they are being conducted might destroy all hope of a peaceable agreement, which they say is extremely slight at the best. Asked direct if another application to the executive board will be necessary before a strike can take place, the members answer in the negative, and say the executive board may, if it chooses, order a strike at any moment. A statement was prepared and wired to T. B. Nichols, Thomas Butler and John Fabyer, presidents of Pennsylvania districts 1, 7 and 9. All members of the board signed it.

The statement is designed if possible to remove the necessity for a strike, or, failing in that, to place the responsibility for the strike upon the shoulders of the mine operators. The statement defers the strike for a few days at any rate, and may possibly prevent it altogether.

Fighting Fund Is Low. It is admitted by the members of the board that the miners of the anthracite region are in no condition to strike, and that if work was suspended the miners and their families would have to be supported out of the national and state funds, and in all probability these would be exhausted before a settlement could be reached. Including the \$100,000 now in the national treasury and the aggregate of \$250,000 in the several state treasuries, the members of the board believe that the strikers, should all of the anthracite miners respond to the order, might be supported for three months and possibly longer, and no question was raised as to the willingness of the miners in the soft coal regions to consent to a still further assessment in the event of a strike.

Warned by Merchants. The board, however, saw the possibility of suffering in the anthracite region, and of placing an additional although willing burden on the shoulders of the men who are at work, and this feature of the situation had great weight in bringing about the conservative action that was ultimately taken.

Another factor which was not without influence was the receipt of a number of telegrams and two or three letters from merchants and others in the anthracite district. It is said that these messages related particularly to the condition of the anthracite workers now, and to the condition that would certainly follow if a strike were ordered.

It was represented that many of the miners are already in debt to their local merchants, and that the latter could not under any circumstances carry them without any prospect of prompt payment of bills. It was also said that a strike would not only stop business in the mines, but would paralyze every other industry there, and in this way would affect a great many people who had no connection whatever with the difficulty between the miners and the mine owners. The writers urged the board to give more time to consideration of the matter before ordering a strike, and to exhaust every other possible expedient.

Board Decries Force. The members of the board say that the discussions have not been extreme at any time, but that all of the sessions of the board have been characterized by conservative sentiment, and that the desire first expressed by the members was, if possible, to avoid such a conflict as was foreshadowed if a strike order was issued. This sentiment crystallized under the reports received through the miners as well as under those which were received from merchants and others whose interests were not identical with those of the men directly affected, and late Saturday afternoon, when the formal question of what should be done was pre-

sented to the board, it resulted in the formulation of a statement which was telegraphed to the miners' district presidents in the anthracite district immediately following the adjournment.

Consent of Arbitration.

Hamilton, Pa., Sept. 10.—The result of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers, in session at Indianapolis, in declining to declare a strike involving the miners of the entire anthracite coal field until further efforts at conciliation have been made, is taken among the mine workers here as an indication of level-headedness on the part of the leaders, and they are now confident that the way is open for bringing about a settlement through arbitration, although only a few of the many operators who would be affected by a strike have agreed thus far to that proposition. The operators on the other hand regard the postponement of the strike as meaning that the leaders do not consider the anthracite field strongly enough organized to force them to grant demands made by the recent Hazleton convention, and unless a great change has occurred in their attitude they will not arbitrate or make any concessions, regardless of the decision of the national board to hold off and give more time for an adjustment of the trouble.

CLEAR WAY FOR BULLER.

Ian Hamilton Succeeds in Turning the Right Flank of the Boers.

London, Sept. 10.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts:

"Belfast (Friday), Sept. 7.—Ian Hamilton succeeded in turning the Boers' right flank, clearing the way for Buller's advance."

"Dundonald and Brocklehurst occupied Lydenburg Thursday."

"The Boers are split up and going northward and eastward. Most of the guns and stores have been sent to Krugerspost."

"Hart, who is operating southwest of Krugerspost, reports that among the dead Boers left on the field it is believed that the body of Theron has been found."

Commandant Theron, of the Boer army, was known as a great scout. It was he who commanded the Boer flying patrol that derailed and burned, early in August, near Honingspruit, the train carrying United States Consul Stowe and flying the stars and stripes.

Krugerspost is a small town about 20 miles north by east of Lydenburg.

London, Sept. 10.—President Kruger's latest capital at Lydenburg has been captured and the Boer forces have split up and are falling back to the northward and eastward of that town into the mountains.

Cape Town, Sept. 10.—Sir Redvers Buller continues his advance. He crossed the Murchisonberg, ten miles east of Lydenburg, and came into action with the Boers. The occupation of Lydenburg, which took place last Thursday, is regarded as marking one of the last stages of the war. The Boers now talk of trekking into German territory.

MOST DASTARDLY CRIME.

Police Officer Murdered While Trying to Arrest Trio of Robbers at La Crosse, Wis.

La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 10.—One of the most dastardly crimes in the history of La Crosse was committed about 1:20 o'clock in the morning, when Patrolman Perry Gates was shot dead by a trio of thieves, whom he was about to arrest for holding up a man on the La Crosse road, leading from this city and robbing him of nine dollars. The men came to the city and it was the intention of the officers to arrest them at the wagon bridge. On their going to the bridge they met the robbers and Gates ordered them to halt, whereupon all three lined up on the sidewalk and pulling their revolvers fired at the policeman, each shot striking him; one on each arm and the other in the abdomen. Gates fell out of the patrol wagon and dropped dead on the ground. The shots frightened the horses and his companion, Officer Schubert, was unable to control them, and they ran away.

The robbers fired several shots at Schubert, but none of them struck him. The trio then ran down Fourth street and escaped from view. Gates was one of the most popular officers on the force, and if his murderers are caught it is feared that all three may be lynched by angry citizens.

Arrested for Old Murder.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Charged with the murder of a neighboring farmer 14 years ago, Peter Austin was arrested on the evidence furnished by a skeleton discovered two weeks ago at the bottom of a well on a farm in Stormville, formerly owned by the prisoner. The skeleton is believed to be that of Charles Brower, once employed by Austin, and who suddenly disappeared from his home in Stormville, Dutchess county, on July 2, 1896.

Fall to Reach Agreement.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 10.—After spending the past six days conferring on the bar mill and pudding scale, the conference committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and representatives of the great iron and steel manufacturers adjourned Saturday afternoon without an agreement being reached. The adjournment was taken subject to the call of either side.

Embezzlement Charged.

Yates Center, Kan., Sept. 10.—E. A. Runyon, a banker, was arrested Thursday night, charged with embezzlement of \$12,000. The arrest was made on a warrant sworn to by County Treasurer J. S. Culver in behalf of the officers of the Citizens' state bank, of which Runyon was cashier.

AWAITS THE WORD.

Chaffee Ordered to Prepare to Withdraw from China.

COMMAND TO MARCH IS HELD BACK.

Government Takes This Step Simply to Be Ready to Keep Its Pledge in Its Reply to Russia's Note.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Orders have been issued to Gen. Chaffee to prepare his forces for withdrawal from Peking. Further than that the war department has taken steps to have at Taku a sufficient number of United States transports to remove these troops to the Philippines as soon as they reach the port. These orders are preparatory, and do not necessarily indicate that our government has decided finally upon an immediate withdrawal from China. It is simply placing itself in a position to carry out the pledge conveyed in the reply to the Russian note in this language:

"The result of these considerations is that, unless there is such a general expression by the powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the government of the United States, it will give instructions to the American forces in China to withdraw from Peking after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal."

Up to the present moment our government has not changed its policy in this matter of withdrawing troops. It has given the subject much consideration since the original note was written, but at all times there has been kept steadily in mind the propriety of removing the American troops from China as soon as this could be done consistently. It is intimated that the prospect for securing these objects through completely harmonious action by the powers is brightening every day.

No New Developments.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Acting Secretary Hill, of the state department, said Sunday there were no developments in the Chinese situation Sunday. Dr. Hill was at the state department for a time during the morning, but no telegrams of importance had come during the night and there was nothing to make public. The naval officials were also without any information from the east during the day, nor were any dispatches from Gen. Chaffee posted at the war department. The Japanese legation furnished a news paragraph of considerable interest and importance, indicating that the Chinese imperial family are alive to the necessity of having a duly authenticated representative at Peking to meet the foreigners with a view to the arrangement of affairs there. This news is the return of Prince Ching to Peking, to which place he was escorted by a company of Japanese several days ago. Prince Ching is one of the best known foreigners in China, has occupied important positions in the government of that country and his return by the direction of the emperor is to the officials here a good augury for the opening of negotiations for peace.

Deadlock Continues.

London, Sept. 10.—The deadlock in Peking apparently continues. It begins to look as if no solution would be attained at any rate before the arrival of Count Von Waldersee at Tientsin. Germany seems to have introduced a new complication by endeavoring to organize some kind of offensive movement in the province of Chi Li. From the plentiful crop of conflicting rumors, both as regards the actual position of affairs in China and the diplomatic aspects in Europe, it is next to impossible to extract any definite fact. A Washington special talks of a movement among the powers to appoint Sir Robert Hart as the European representative in negotiations with China.

Take Their Own Lives.

Tokio, Friday, Sept. 7.—Advisers from Peking, dated September 1, say that Emperor Kwang Su was then at Hsien Hsueh in the province of Chi Li, 133 miles north of Peking. It is also reported that Gen. Yung Lu and his entire family committed suicide.

Agree on Three Points.

London, Sept. 10.—Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, speaking at Shifnal said, in referring to the Chinese situation, that the communications between the powers had resulted in practical accord on three points:

1. That there shall be no partition of China.
 2. That there shall be no territorial acquisition.
 3. To demand reparation for past outrages and a guarantee against their recurrence.
- The establishment of a continental government, he declared to be absolutely essential, as it was also that nothing should be done which would look like giving away an advantage gained or retreating from a position won. He assured his hearers that if anything like this was proposed her majesty's government would not be a party thereto.

God with Them.

Stettin, Sept. 10.—The official text of Emperor William's remarks Friday, in replying to the burgomaster's address of welcome, gives the concluding passage as follows: "I have no anxiety whatever for the future, for God is with us and He will help us through."

Portland's Big Growth.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The census bureau announces that the population of Portland, Ore., is 94,426, as against 42,283 in 1900. This is an increase of 42,143, or 99.5 per cent.

WHERE THEY COULD DO HARM.

Free Trade and Free Silver Hidden Away Under Anti-Imperialism Howl.

In his speech accepting the populist nomination for president Bryan tried to justify the democracy's successive changes of "paramount" base from free trade to free silver and from free silver to free slaughter—called "anti-imperialism"—on the ground that systems of taxation can be changed with less difficulty than financial systems, and financial systems can be altered with less danger and less disturbance to the country, than the vital doctrines upon which free government rests.

In such a suggestion of the comparative ease with which both free trade and free silver can be accomplished through a democratic victory, Bryan admits something dangerously suggestive of truth. He practically states that the democracy need not fight especially just now for either free trade or free silver, because if a victory be won for "anti-imperialism" both free trade and free silver would be easy incidents to such victory. As a matter of fact if Bryan could be able by his election to the presidency to accomplish his "anti-imperialism" plank by alienating our territory, he could accomplish just as easily both free trade and free silver. If a republican senate would be a barrier to free trade and free silver it would also be a barrier to his schemes for unconstitutional abandonment of the territory belonging to the United States. If Bryan tried to get the senate to ratify a treaty with Aguinaldo surrendering American rights and the rights of our Filipino allies, and also a new treaty with Spain abolishing us from our responsibilities under the old treaty, it would take a two-thirds vote of the senate each time. Bryan worked hard to get the necessary two-thirds vote for the treaty with Spain by which the United States came into possession of the territory he now wants given away, and he was successful in his work. To undo that work he would have to strive a great deal harder. To get a free trade bill, or a free silver bill through, he has, however, only to get a majority of votes in the house of representatives and the senate. If the democratic party can get the control of both branches of congress, that would enable it to fully carry out Bryan's "paramount" anti-American policy in the Philippines, it would also have the power to still more easily carry into effect the unparamount free trade and free silver features of Bryan's programme.

Do not forget that General Prosperity is on the stump for the republican party.—Indianapolis Journal.

Some way or another Mr. Bryan cannot find time to say anything about the application of the "consent-of-the-governor" principle to North Carolina.—Indianapolis News (Dem.).

Should Col. Bryan be elected president his anti-militarism would, of course, impel him to resign that part of the office which makes the holder commander in chief of the army and navy.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Some Bryanites pretend that the senate, as now constituted, is a secure bulwark against free silver, but they are tricksters. No gold democrat can vote for this man Bryan and have an easy conscience thereafter.—Iowa State Register.

"We do not object," says Mr. Bryan, "to the honest accumulation of wealth." Neither do we, but is running for president in the interest of repudiation, falsism and treason to the flag an honest way to accumulate wealth?—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Four years ago there was a man sitting on a nail keg in every country grocery in Kansas declaring that the price of the world's commodities is ruled by the price of silver. Now the state might be scraped with a fine-toothed comb without once bringing such an argument to light.—Topeka Capital.

Mr. Bryan said to his fellow citizens of Lincoln: "Parties do not make issues." Is this a confession of the inability of the democratic party to make an issue which offers even a faint hope of success? The campaign is about to open and the democracy is poverty-stricken as to issues, not because it has failed to hunt for them in every quarter, but because those it has tried to raise have come to naught.—Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGNERS ATTACKED.

Bryan's Manager Bitterly Denotes Foreign Born Citizens for Voting the Republican Ticket.

"These comprised fully one-half of the number of votes received by McKinley."—Deliberate assertion of democratic National Chairman James K. Jones.

"He believed devoutly that Bryan had been elected and was swindled out of the presidency."

"He believed that in 1900 the bimetallic forces would win a great victory."

His declaration that the principles of 1896 are "absolutely essential to the welfare of the country."

The man who advocated the gold standard he denounced as "No better than a vile thief."

(From the address of United States Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, before the legislature of Arkansas.)

"Hundreds of thousands of ignorant foreigners, who were here taking bread out of the mouths of honest labor, voted at the last election at the dictation of McKinley's supporters."

These foreigners comprised fully one-half of the number of votes received by McKinley."

These are the words of the man who conducted the democratic campaign in 1896. The same man is the present chairman of the democratic national committee. He owes his position to the wish of Mr. Bryan.

The language quoted above was used in a speech. It is no remembered scrap of idle conversation. It was uttered in no heat of discussion. It was a deliberate expression.

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mittee, "who came here taking bread out of the mouths of honest labor, voted at the last election at the dictation of McKinley's supporters."

These foreigners comprised fully one-half of the number of votes received by McKinley."

And then on this basis that the republican party owed success in 1896 to "ignorant foreigners," Chairman Jones proceeded to hold out the hope of success in 1900.

"Can there be any doubt," he asked, "as to which shall prevail, the six and one-half millions of intelligent Bryan voters, or the three and one-half millions of ignorant foreigners who voted for McKinley?"

It will seem to sensible people almost incredible that the chairman of the democratic national committee could make such statements in a public speech. But Hon. James K. Jones did it.

More than two months after the election of 1896 he uttered the assertions quoted.

The occasion was no less serious than an address before the legislature of Arkansas. Senator Jones had just been elected to his third term in the United States senate. On the 20th of January, 1897, the senator appeared before an informal joint session of his state legislature at the capitol in Little Rock. He returned his thanks to the people of Arkansas through their representatives, the legislature, and then he proceeded to discuss the defeat of Bryan, speaking as the chairman of the democratic national committee and the head of the management of the democratic campaign. He said that he "believed devoutly that Bryan had been elected and was swindled out of the presidency."

He declared his belief "that in 1900 the bimetallic forces would win a great victory." This said makes 16 to 1 the paramount issue.

He reasserted his conviction "that the principles he spoke for were absolutely essential to the welfare of the country." That is 16 to 1.

The senator spoke for over an hour. Running through his speech were two principal thoughts. One was this idea that republican success had been achieved through the "ignorant foreigners," a result which the senator resented in the name of the native southern population which was "more American."

The other central idea with the senator was the injustice of the unequal distribution of wealth. Upon this he dwelt with almost the emphasis which he gave to the "ignorant foreigners."

"What has been the cause of this great struggle?" the senator asked.

"The people are as honest and as industrious as they ever were. What then was the matter? The last cen-

sus report shows that the wealth of the country was \$69,000,000,000, or about \$3,600 to each family of five members. The senator quoted figures to show the inequality in the distribution of wealth. Why was Massachusetts so much better off than Arkansas? Were they more industrious and more deserving? He considered that the southern people rank fully up to, if not ahead of, the people in the balance of the country. The southern people are more completely Anglo-Saxon than those of the other states and therefore more American."

At this point the chairman of the democratic national committee made one of the most remarkable of this series of startling statements for Arkansas consumption. He illustrated his assertion that the southern people are "more American" than the rest of the country in this way:

"It took the people of the combined north and east four years to conquer the southern people and the latter had built for them a pension list that was appalling."

The senator's speech bristled with assertions intended to incite the spirit of class prejudice. He said:

"Millionaires and paupers grow on the same bush. When you make a millionaire you make dozens of paupers."

The man who advocated the gold standard the senator described as "No better than a vile thief."

Money More Identical.

It is difficult to believe that Bryan said at Topeka that the republican party by its recent financial bill has "practically confessed an intent to retire the greenbacks." The new law simply provides for the redemption of the greenbacks and their reissue against gold. Bryan also asserted that the republican party is now committed to a currency system which "re-

quires a perpetual debt," when everybody knows that one of the main efforts of the republican party, and one of the most successful, has been to reduce and refund the debt handed down from a democratic administration. Why is it that Bryan makes these extraordinary assertions? Because he was talking to populists who will believe almost anything, and yet, speaking to such hearers, he had to lead their minds away from the fact of an addition of over eighty millions to the currency in the last year. It is dangerous to let popes see how the quantity of money has been increased.

Consent of the Unconquered.

The gold south is the strongest backer of Bryan. It produces the cotton which is the most conspicuous factor in our wonderfully increasing Asiatic trade. The material interests of the south demand expansion, and the merest glance at conditions in North Carolina and Louisiana, as sample states, will indicate how much solicitude care will be taken in the Philippines to secure the unconquered consent of the dark-skinned governed.—Washington Star.

Hardly in Earnest.

Colonel Dockery, the democratic candidate for governor of Missouri, recently said in a speech at Lone Jack that "no person in the vast and intelligent audience within sound of his voice knew of the existence of the Philippines before the Spanish war."

Really the colonel ought to know. But his remark is scarcely to be taken seriously. None uttered by democratic orators this year are to be so considered.

Life Insurance Increased.

Most of the old time life insurance companies have increased their business during the first half of the year 1900, as compared with the first half of 1899, from ten per cent. to 25 per cent., in spite of the fact that a large number of Americans were attracted to Europe this year, and the further fact that this is a presidential year.

Loyalty of Germans.

"If there are any Germans in Ohio whose souls are vexed by the ghost of imperialism and militarism, I do not know where they are. The Germans in Ohio are Americans and are just as firm in their convictions as other Americans."—Representative Taylor, of Ohio.

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